



General Assembly

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Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. By General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954, Member States were invited to extend to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories offers of facilities not only for study and training of university standard, but also for study at the post-primary level, as well as technical and vocational training of immediate practical value.

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1696 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, offers extended under resolution 845 (IX) are communicated by the Secretariat to the administering Powers to enable them to give appropriate publicity to the offers in the Territories under their administration.

3. Information on scholarships offered by Member States under the programme is made available to prospective applicants. Reference to the programme is included in the thirtieth edition of the handbook entitled *Study Abroad*, published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

4. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) and subsequent resolutions,¹ the Secretary-General

submits to the Assembly each year a report containing detailed information on the offers made and the extent to which they were utilized.² The present report, which covers the period from 1 October 1997 to 6 August 1998, is submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 52/74 of 10 December 1997.

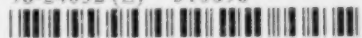
II. Scholarship offers and awards

A. Offering States

5. Over the years, the 47 States Members of the United Nations and 1 non-member State listed below have offered to make scholarships available for the use of inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories in response to the aforementioned resolutions:

Australia	Cyprus
Austria	Czechoslovakia
Bahamas	Egypt
Barbados	Finland
Brazil	Gabon
Bulgaria	Germany
Canada	Ghana
Cuba	Greece

* A/53/150.



Hungary	Russian Federation
India	Singapore
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Sri Lanka
Ireland	Sudan
Israel	Switzerland
Italy	Syrian Arab Republic
Jamaica	Tunisia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Turkey
Malawi	Uganda
Malta	Ukraine
Mexico	United Arab Emirates
New Zealand	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Pakistan	Ireland
Panama	United States of America
Philippines	Uruguay
Poland	Yugoslavia
Romania	

6. In addition to the programme under General Assembly resolution 845 (IX), a number of Member States have contributed to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

B. Offers and awards

Australia

7. In a note verbale dated 30 July 1998, the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Government of Australia had offered 13 scholarships in 1997/98 to New Caledonia and an additional six scholarships will be offered in 1998/99.

Barbados

8. In a facsimile dated 3 August 1998, the Permanent Representative of Barbados to the United Nations informed the United Nations Secretariat that the Government of Barbados had provided for the admission of nationals from the British dependency of Montserrat to the tertiary institutions of Barbados on the same basis as nationals of Barbados. As a result, persons from Montserrat do not have to pay non-national fees, but instead pay the same fees as Barbadians.

Czech Republic

9. In a note verbale dated 7 August 1998, the Permanent Representative of the Czech Republic to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that since 1997, the Czech Republic had been providing 10 government scholarships per annum to UNESCO. Through its Fellowship Bank,

UNESCO offers the scholarships to least developed countries and some other developing countries. The associated members of UNESCO (Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Macau, Netherlands Antilles) may also apply for the scholarships. Together, more than 30 scholarships have been granted to UNESCO by the Government of the Czech Republic, but none has been acquired by a student from a Non-Self-Governing Territory.

New Zealand

10. In a facsimile dated 27 July 1998, the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that under the New Zealand Official Development Assistance Study Award Scheme, New Zealand in 1998 awarded 10 scholarships (7 at the secondary level and 3 at the tertiary level) to students from the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Tokelau. In addition, seven training awards were given to students from New Caledonia.

Singapore

11. In a note verbale dated 31 July 1998, the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Government of Singapore offered short-term training programmes and study visits for government officials from developing countries, including Non-Self-Governing Territories. In the past five years, 22 officials from seven Non-Self-Governing Territories have attended training courses in Singapore under the Singapore Cooperation Programme. Details on the number of participants from each Non-Self-Governing Territory is given in the accompanying table.

Number of participants in short-term training courses under the Singapore Cooperation Programme

Territory	Fiscal year ^a					Total
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
Anguilla			1			1
Bermuda			1			1
British Virgin Islands				2	1	3
Cayman Islands		1	1	1	4	7
Montserrat	1	2	1	2	1	7
Tokelau					1	1
Turks and Caicos Islands				1	1	2

^a The fiscal year in Singapore is from 1 April to 31 March.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Notes

12. In a note verbale dated 22 July 1998, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that during the financial year 1997/98 the United Kingdom had offered 26 scholarships to students from the British Non-Self-Governing Territories, as follows: Anguilla (2); Bermuda (2); British Virgin Islands (1); Cayman Islands (8); Gibraltar (3); Montserrat (9); and Saint Helena (1).

¹ The most recent resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this question are resolutions 49/42 of 9 December 1994, 50/35 of 6 December 1995, 51/142 of 13 December 1996 and 52/74 of 10 December 1997.

² For the most recent reports, see A/49/413, A/50/481, A/51/373 and A/52/388.

United States of America

13. In a note verbale dated 6 August 1998, the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations confirmed that the United States supported the provision of scholarships to students through contributions to the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Fellowship Programme. In addition, other United States government and private agencies provided scholarships to foreign students, some of whom were from Non-Self-Governing Territories. Citizens of the territories administered by the United States, as United States nationals, are eligible for the same educational benefits and opportunities available to those in the rest of the United States.

III. Applications made through the United Nations

14. In accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 1696 (XVI), applications for scholarships received by the United Nations Secretariat from inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories are transmitted simultaneously to the offering States for consideration and to the administering Powers for information.

15. Between 24 September 1997 and 31 July 1998, the Secretariat received requests from 17 students for information on the availability of scholarships. None of those students were inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.



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Report of the Secretary-General

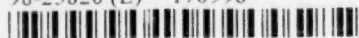
Addendum

1. Since the issuance of document A/53/262 of 13 August 1998, information has been received from the Government of Austria.

Austria

2. In a note verbale dated **27 August 1998**, the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Austrian Development Cooperation Programme regularly provided vocational training and capacity-building in the infrastructure and education sectors for inhabitants of Western Sahara. Furthermore, specific assistance is being provided on a regular basis for the training of kindergarten teachers from that Territory.

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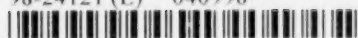
**Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under
Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations****Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories
transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the
United Nations****Report of the Secretary-General**

1. Under the terms of Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations, "Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government" undertake to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General information "relating to economic, social and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply". In addition, the General Assembly, in several resolutions, the most recent of which was resolution 52/71 of 10 December 1997, requested the administering Powers concerned "to transmit or continue to transmit to the Secretary-General the information prescribed in Article 73 e of the Charter, as well as the fullest possible information on political and constitutional developments in the Territories concerned".

2. The table annexed to the present report shows the dates on which information called for under Article 73 e of the Charter was transmitted to the Secretary-General in respect of the years from 1996 to 1998.

3. The information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter follows in general the standard form approved by the General Assembly and includes information on geography, history, population and economic, social and educational conditions. In the case of Territories under the administration of New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, the annual reports of the Territories also include information on constitutional matters. Additional information on political and constitutional developments on Tokelau is given by the representative of New Zealand during meetings of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation

* A/53/150.



of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. Supplementary information is also made available by New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States concerning Territories under their administration.

4. In compliance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 16 December 1963 and other relevant resolutions of the Assembly, including in particular resolution 52/71, the Secretariat has continued to use the information transmitted in the preparation for the Special Committee of working papers on each Territory. The Special Committee has taken this information into account in formulating its decisions on these Territories, which are set forth in the relevant chapters of the Committee's report to the General Assembly at its current session (see A/53/23 (Parts V-VII)). The report also contains an account of the action taken by the Special Committee in implementation of resolution 1970 (XVIII) (A/53/23 (Part IV), chap. VIII).

Annex

Date of transmission of information under Article 73 of the Charter of the United Nations and period covered

	1974-1975 (1 January-31 December 1975)		1976-1977 (1 January-31 December 1977)	
	1974-1975 (1 January-31 December 1975)	1976-1977 (1 January-31 December 1977)	1974-1975 (1 January-31 December 1975)	1976-1977 (1 January-31 December 1977)
FRANCE				
French Colonies ^a	—	—	—	—
1974-1975 (1 January-31 December 1975)	—	—	—	—
1976-1977 (1 January-31 December 1977)	—	—	—	—
French Colonies	26 May 1967	1968-69	26 May 1968	1967-68
French Colonies	—	—	—	—
French Colonies	—	—	—	—
UNITED STATES				
Western Samoa ^b	—	—	—	—
1974-1975 (1 January-31 December 1975)	—	—	—	—
1976-1977 (1 January-31 December 1977)	—	—	—	—
Samoa	27 March 1967	1968-69	26 August 1968	1968-69
Samoa	27 January 1967	1967-68	2 June 1968	1968-69
United States Virgin Islands	27 January 1967	1967-68	2 June 1968	1968-69
United States Virgin Islands	8 and 9 May 1967	—	—	—
United States Virgin Islands	8 May 1967	1967-68	26 May 1968	1968-69
United States Virgin Islands (American Samoa)	26 March 1967	1967-68	26 August 1968	1968-69
United States Virgin Islands	26 March 1967	1967-68	26 August 1968	1968-69
United States Virgin Islands	8 May 1967	1968	—	—
United States Virgin Islands	26 March 1967	1967-68	26 August 1968	1968-69
United States Virgin Islands	26 March 1967	1968	2 June 1968	1967-68
United States Virgin Islands	7 March 1967	1967-68	26 March 1968	1968
1974-1975 (1 January-31 December 1975)	—	—	—	—
1976-1977 (1 January-31 December 1977)	—	—	—	—
United States Virgin Islands	2 April 1967	1967-68	—	—
United States Virgin Islands	2 April 1967	1967-68	2 June 1968	1968-69
United States Virgin Islands	2 April 1967	1967-68	2 June 1968	1968-69

^a For a preliminary list of Territories to which the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960) applies, see official Records of the General Assembly, Eighteenth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 27 (A/18/PV.12), annex 1.

^b According to its resolution 40/41 A of 2 December 1986, the General Assembly considers that in the light of the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 1761 (XVI), French Colonies are Territories to which the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples applies.

^c Period extends from 1 July of the year listed to 30 June of the following year.

^d In a note verbally dated 8 April 1974 (A/28/171), the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the conditions still prevailing in Cape Verde

